

Temperance Bill Unites Wet and Dry

The Federal Amendment Beaten, Prohibitionists Yield a Point

Would Bar Whiskey After December 31

Tammany and City Saloons Opposed; Passage Is Predicted

[Special Correspondence]

ALBANY, March 21.—The prohibitionists, with full knowledge that it would be impossible to get the present Legislature to ratify the proposed bond dry amendment to the Federal Constitution, today got behind a temperance bill prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating beverages excepting light wines and 3 per cent beer after December 31. The bill has an excellent chance of passing.

The rural wets found another morsel of consolation in the Senate's adoption of the proposed bond dry amendment to the state constitution. This resolution, also fostered by Senator Emerson's committee, if adopted by the Assembly, must be passed by the next Legislature before it can be submitted to a vote of the people. The drys voted solidly against its adoption.

Ratification Measure Not Touched

The amended Hill-McNab ratification resolution, providing for a referendum, although the general order, was not touched to-day. The drys are against it and the wets are not for it, so there is no possibility of the measure passing where it lies. This would please the Assembly, which by an overwhelming vote on Tuesday indefinitely postponed consideration of the measure.

The rural wets and the drys are elated over the temperance bill. Senator Emerson, whose county has been protesting about his stand against prohibition, believes this will pacify his constituents. And other rural wets are happy for similar reasons.

Assemblyman H. Edmund Macdonald, of Jefferson County, who led the fight of the wets in the lower house which resulted in transforming the Hill-McNab ratification resolution into a referendum, said that he would gladly introduce the temperance bill in the Assembly.

The bill, if it passes, will be signed by the Governor. It is similar to the original light wine and beer bill introduced earlier in the session as a war measure, except that instead of limiting its effect to the light wine and beer bill, it remains on the statute books until some succeeding Legislature repeals it.

Opposed by Saloon Interests

The saloon interests and Tammany Hall are solidly opposed to the light wine and beer bill. Saloon men here to-day declared that if it became law practically every saloon in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester and every other city in the state would have to close.

"The light wine and beer bill has the endorsement of the Anti-Saloon League," said Robert G. Davey, counsel for the league. "It is not just a war measure, it is a step in the right direction."

The measure was drafted after a conference in Senator Emerson's room. At this conference, besides Mr. Emerson, were Senator William H. Hill, leader of the drys, and Mr. Davey.

"We can pass the bill easily in the Senate," said Senator Hill to-night. "We have twenty-eight votes pledged for it. And we have assurances from Speaker Sweet that it will pass the Assembly."

The bill reduces the liquor license tax one-third. Saloonkeepers and other holders of liquor licenses will have thirty days' grace after the bill becomes law to dispose of contraband liquors.

When the resolution indorsing a bond dry amendment to the Federal Constitution was reached on the calendar, the drys attacked it as insincere. Senator Henry M. Sage, of Albany, said he could not understand the position of the drys.

Motion to Recommit Is Lost

A motion offered by Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara, to recommit the resolution with instructions to report it on April 17, the day after thirty-eight cities in the state vote on local option, was lost.

The vote on the state bond dry resolution was 27 to 22: All the Democrats except Senator Bernard Downing, of New York, voted for the resolution. The vote was:

For state prohibition: Senators Argetinger, E. R. Brown, Cromwell, Gilchrist, Lockwood, Newton, Nicoll, Ottine, Robinson, Sage, Slater, Walters, Walton and Wicks; Republicans: Boylan, Carroll, Cottillo, Cullen, Downing, Dunnigan, Farrenkopf, Foley, Keeney, Knapberger, Sheridan, Wagner and Walker; Democrats:

Against state prohibition: Senators A. R. Brown, Burlingame, Carson, Emerson, Fowler, Gibbs, Graves, Hewitt, Hill, Knight, Lawson, Marshall, Mulligan, Murphy, Stivers, G. F. Thompson, G. L. Thompson, Townner, Wellington, Whitney and Yelverton; Republicans, and Downing, Democrat.

Thousands of Enemy Aliens Defy the Law

Ignore Registration Order and Easily Dodge Police Detection

Enemy Aliens in This City Are Able to Carry on Their Activities with Practically No Organized Check, It Was Admitted Yesterday by Federal Officials Handling the Situation.

In spite of an elaborate police registration and regulations and warnings by the Department of Justice, Germans have failed to give their names and changes of residence to the police, and have even penetrated waterfront zones in considerable numbers.

Thousands of Germans, over the age of fourteen, according to official estimates, did not come forward to register when ordered to do so under Presidential proclamation more than a month ago. The danger from this absolutely unchecked enemy element is increased by the fact, according to William Wallace, jr., head of New York Port Enemy Alien Bureau, that its approximate size cannot be gauged by the authorities.

From lists made up on the basis of the state census of last year, it was estimated, prior to the registration, that about 62,000 Germans would be compelled to come forward in compliance with the law. At the end of the given period and two additional periods of grace, 38,000 had so registered.

Thousands Ignored Law

Although the estimate may have been too large, it was believed by Captain O'Leary, former head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, that thousands of Germans had failed to obey.

Captain O'Leary stated that wholesale arrests would be made of the delinquents as soon as they could be found, through comparison of various lists then in the hands of the Federal officials, and in the process of completion.

Although a month has passed since the end of the registration, no systematic round-up of the enemy alien delinquents has been attempted. A number of arrests has been made, but in each case, Mr. Wallace said, had been of a man brought to the attention of the police or Department of Justice by chance.

Hundreds of German aliens, it has been learned, have been able to obtain work zone and pier permits admitting them to the waterfront and to factories within the barred areas surrounding the port's shipping.

To Reexamine Passes

These passes, according to Mr. Wallace, have been obtained fraudulently through misrepresentation of the applicant's nationality, ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining employment. Germans have sworn they were friendly neutrals or Americans, and have been able to carry out the deception. Only in obviously suspicious cases have arrests been made, but reexamination of all pass holders will be made, and the Federal officials believe scores will be held.

In this phase, as in others, however, detection does not follow an organized official move.

Registered aliens, even after they

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Scott Nearing Is Indicted As Disloyal

Professor and American Socialist Society Named in Four Counts

Pamphlet Attacked U. S. War Policies

Charge Against Educator Carries 20-Year Sentence and \$10,000 Fine

Another step toward stamping out the menace of wilful obstructionists was taken yesterday when the Federal Grand Jury returned indictments against Scott Nearing and the American Socialist Society, charging violation of the espionage act in the publication and circulation of a pamphlet entitled "The Great Madness."

In "The Great Madness" Nearing makes a bitter attack on the war policy of the government, the Liberty Loans and the selective service law and, in fact, everything else truly American and anti-German. It assails the Red Cross and charges that the war was brought on the country by the "plutocrats" for the purpose of ending for all time hope of real American democracy.

The first of the two indictments handed to Judge Julius Mayer in the United States District Court charges the American Socialist Society with using the mail for non-mailable matter, and the second charges Professor Scott Nearing and the American Socialist Society with conspiring to violate the espionage act.

Hearing Postponed

There are four counts in the indictment against the educator and the society, but they all concern the writing, printing and distribution of the seditious pamphlet, "The Great Madness." The indictment charges that Professor Nearing, at some time between June, 1917, and September, 1917, wrote and delivered to the Rand School of Social Science for printing and distribution and sale the offending pamphlet.

Nearing appeared yesterday afternoon before Judge Mayer for a preliminary hearing on the indictment. He was represented by an attorney from Morris Hillquit's office, who requested that the case be put over until Saturday because of the inability of Hillquit to appear sooner. He explained that a near relative of Hillquit had died, which prevented his appearance. This request was granted.

Marshal Meets Prisoner

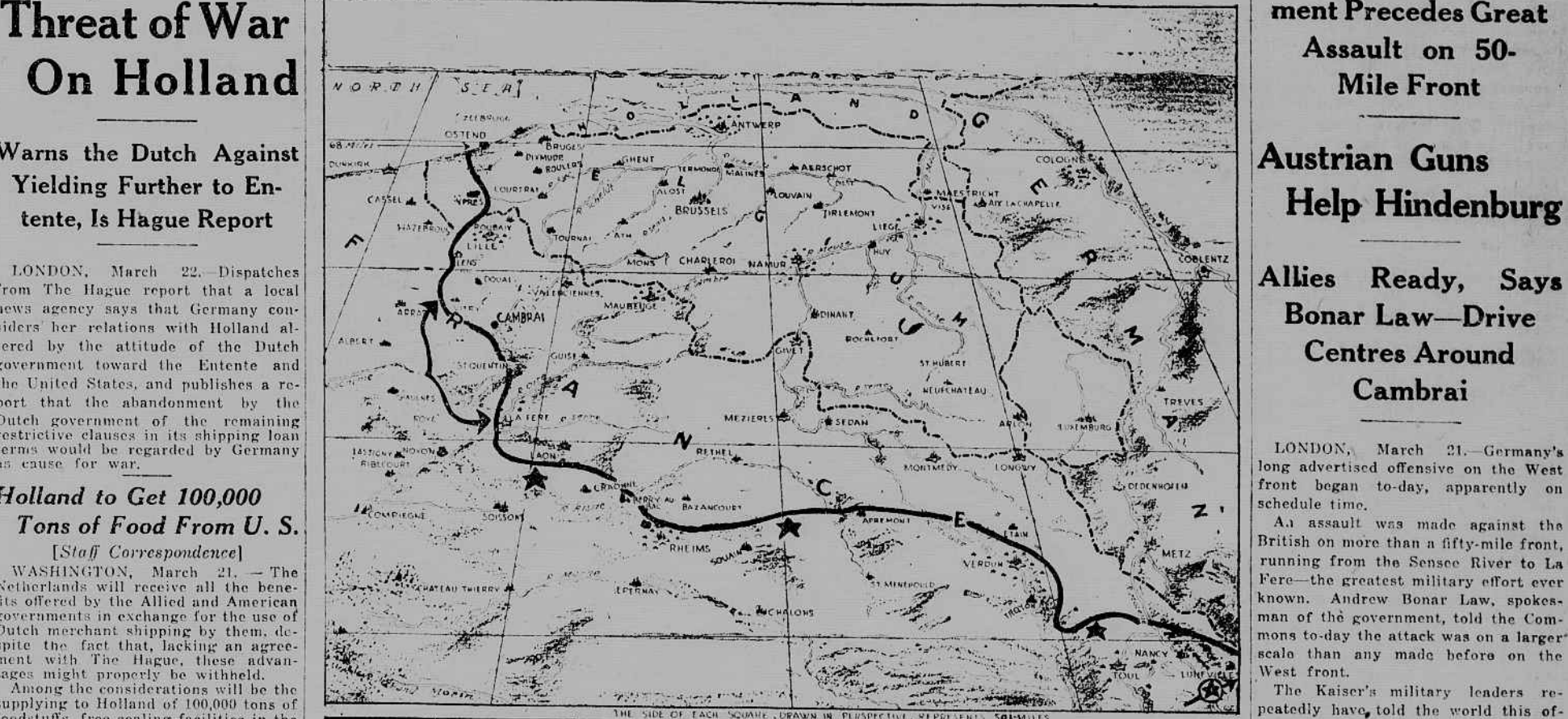
Judge Mayer instructed Nearing to be present ready to furnish a bail bond of \$5,000 at his chambers in the Woolworth Building at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. In the meantime the prisoner was paroled in the custody of his attorney.

If Nearing is found guilty the offense is punishable by twenty years in prison or a fine of \$10,000, or both. In the case against the American Socialist Society the corporation can be fined \$10,000 for violation of the espionage act and \$5,000 for violation of the postal regulations. In addition to this the

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Massed Germans in Heaviest Attack Of the War Strike at British Lines; Cut Through Outposts at Huge Cost

WHERE THE GERMANS LAUNCHED THEIR 50-MILE DRIVE



The bracketed arrows show the fifty-mile British front on which the enemy delivered his great assault yesterday. The four stars show the approximate location of American troops.

Berlin Makes Threat of War On Holland

Warns the Dutch Against Yielding Further to Entente, Is Hague Report

Holland to Get 100,000 Tons of Food From U. S.

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Netherlands will receive all the benefits offered by the Allied and American governments in exchange for the use of Dutch merchant shipping by them, despite the fact that, lacking an agreement with The Hague, these advantages might properly be withheld.

Among the considerations will be the supplying to Holland of 100,000 tons of foodstuffs, free coal facilities in the United States for Dutch ships which will be engaged in the transport of the cargoes from this country and for the Dutch vessels that are engaged in the East Indian trade, and, finally, immunity of such Holland owned boats from requisitioning by the Allies and the United States.

It is not believed there will be any great difficulty in furnishing Holland with the foodstuffs which she urgently needs, as it is not believed that Germany will prevent the entrance into French ports of Netherlands shipping. It is regarded as possible that the German submarines may be instructed to prevent the further egress of boats from both Dutch and Belgian ports.

Americans on Train Robbed by Villistas

EL PASO, Tex., March 21.—Villa followers under Epifanio Holguin dynamited and robbed a Mexican Northwest-bound passenger and freight train last night at Santa Sofia, 110 miles southwest of Juarez, killing two passengers and wounding ten.

Two Americans on the train were Carl Halter, a mining man, and Conductor Archer. Halter escaped and Archer was permitted to accompany the undamaged portion of the train to Casas Grandes.

U. S. Raiders Fight Teutons Hand to Hand

Americans, Backed by the French, Penetrate Luneville Trenches

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 20.—American troops in the sector east of Luneville participated to-night in a raid on German trenches, penetrating the enemy lines for some distance. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued.

The raiders returned to the American lines after about forty minutes. Further details are unavailable at this hour (10 p. m.).

Cite Six More Americans for French War Cross

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 21.—The French War Cross will be conferred on additional American soldiers who are in training with the French group in the Luneville sector. The citations which carry with them the cross are as follows:

"Corporal Mullins, engineers, having volunteered for a raid on March 9, left the departure trench with great zeal and led his squad into the German trenches, scoring danger."

"Corporal Bruce Lavery, Ohio infantry, leader of a group charged with clearing up enemy dugouts, one of the first men in the lines, although the first time there accomplished his mission with great coolness."

"Sergeant Ethridge Justice, Ohio infantry, excellent non-commissioned officer. When the whole team of one of the 37-millimeter guns was disabled continued to fire it, at the same time keeping command of the other guns."

"Private Charles Cain, Ohio infantry, wounded March 9, but continued to load his piece until his strength was exhausted."

"Private Jerry Brown, infantry; home, Columbus; pistol in hand, during a raid on March 9, boldly advanced at the head of a group of moppers and distinguished himself by his zeal and scorn of danger."

Holland Reports That Peace Parley Is Now Under Way

LONDON, March 21.—Semi-official negotiations are on foot between Germany and the Entente in which Germany is displaying a strong inclination for peace, the Catholic newspaper "Nieuwsblad Van Hetzeuden" says. It has learned, the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam reports.

This Amsterdam newspaper is quoted as adding that its information is that if no basis for official negotiations was reached by March 27 the German offensive in the West would be begun.

Decisive Moment Here, Says Kaiser

LONDON, March 21.—"We are at the decisive moment of the war, and one of the greatest moments in German history," said Emperor William in a telegram to the Rhenish Provincial Council, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—"The prize of victory must not and will not fail us. No soft peace, but one which corresponds with Germany's interests," Emperor William telegraphed the Schleswig-Holstein Provincial Council, according to a Kiel dispatch, in reply to a congratulatory message.

Allies Sink Four German War Vessels

Two Destroyers and Two Torpedo Boats Destroyed Off Dunkirk

LONDON, March 21.—Two enemy destroyers and two enemy torpedo boats have been sunk by a force of five British and French destroyers, the admiralty announces. One British destroyer was damaged.

The engagement occurred off Dunkirk this morning. The British casualties were slight. There were no French casualties.

The official announcement follows: "Vice Admiral Dower reports that an action occurred off Dunkirk between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. Two British and three French destroyers were engaged with a force of German destroyers which had previously bombarded Dunkirk for ten minutes. Two enemy destroyers and two enemy torpedo boats are believed to have been sunk. Survivors have been picked up from two enemy torpedo boats."

"No allied vessels were sunk. One British destroyer was damaged but reached harbor. The British casualties were slight. There were no French casualties."

British Craft Shell Ostend; 5 German Aerob Destroyed

LONDON, March 21.—Ostend was bombarded by British monitors to-day and enemy forces in Heligoland Bight were attacked by seaplanes, according to the official announcement to-night. The Admiralty statement says:

"Ostend was bombarded this afternoon by British monitors with successful results. Prior to the bombardment four enemy aircraft were destroyed by our naval air squadron. Enemy aircraft attacked the British machines, with the result that another enemy machine was destroyed."

"British seaplanes engaged in reconnaissance in Heligoland Bight and attacked enemy mine sweepers with machine gun fire. There were no casualties on the British side. All our machines returned safely."

Allied Lines Will Hold, Say U. S. Officers

Washington Believes Offensive Brings the Final Triumph Nearer

[By The Associated Press]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Even word from London that the drive launched to-day by the Germans on the West front is on a larger scale than any undertaken there since the war began has failed to convince American military observers that the long advertised German grand offensive is at hand. They are waiting for the full scope of the enemy attack against both British and French fronts to be made clear, and still believe that the logic of the situation points away from a German offensive in the West at this time.

There was a distinct feeling to-night that the tumult of the German guns might cloak some other purpose than to commit the issue of the war to desperate onslaughts against the all but impregnable Allied lines in the West. Supreme confidence in the power of these lines to resist the shock characterized the expression of all officials here.

Some high army officers, heretofore confident that the German position on all fronts was a defensive attitude in the West almost mandatory, hailed with eagerness the possibility that a great thrust at Paris or the Channel ports had been actually set in motion. They believed only some casual pressure that would not brook any counter could force the General Staff to risk such a venture. They believed, too, that a German assault in the West now would bring ultimate triumph of the Allied cause closer because of their confidence that the resisting power of the Allied armies is unshakable.

"If this is in fact a German drive," said one general officer, "I will look upon it as the most hopeful sign in the war thus far. Defeat of the movement is certain."

"But I cannot believe that it is a real drive. Every requirement of reason would direct the Germans to press their exploitation of Russia's resources and Russia's manpower to the limit while they held the West front locked against our efforts."

Reports from Holland that a peace offer had been made semi-officially to the Entente by Germany caught immediate attention. There was nothing at the State Department to confirm this report, but some observers saw the possibility that the meeting of German guns had been turned loose to play a thunderous prelude to such an offer for the effect upon the French and British people.

Others saw possible significance in the fact that the German onslaught comes quick on the heels of the acquisition of Dutch territory by the United States and the Allies. It was noted that the War College statement of this week had predicted that no German offensive in the West is to be expected unless forced by the general strategic situation. There was speculation as to whether the incident of the Dutch ships might not have created a motive for the drive.

Roar of Big Guns Is Heard in England

LONDON, March 21.—The artillery action on the Western front could be distinctly heard at Dover and other towns on the east coast of England. The doors and windows of the houses at Dover, for instance, were continuously shaken by the heavy concussions. The firing, which was the heaviest that has been heard in this district from such a distance, began at 3 o'clock this morning, and lasted at brief intervals until 7 a. m.

Five-Hour Bombardment Precedes Great Assault on 50-Mile Front

Austrian Guns Help Hindenburg

Allies Ready, Says Bonar Law—Drive Centres Around Cambrai

LONDON, March 21.—Germany's long advertised offensive on the West front began to-day, apparently on schedule time.

An assault was made against the British on more than a fifty-mile front, running from the Senece River to La Fere—the greatest military effort ever known. Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman of the government, told the Commons to-day the attack was on a larger scale than any made before on the West front.

The Kaiser's military leaders repeatedly have told the world this offensive would crush the Allies, decide the war and bring a German peace.

Up to the present, however, the offensive has produced only minor local withdrawals of British front line troops, such as are usually made by the defenders on the first day of such an operation.

Berlin Claims Gains

The Berlin official war statement to-night said simply: "Between Cambrai and La Fere we penetrated into portions of the English positions. No claim of prisoners or guns taken has been made."

Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France describes the German offensive as comprising an intense bombardment by the artillery and a powerful infantry attack on a front of over fifty miles. Some of the British positions were penetrated, but the German losses are declared to have been exceptionally heavy.

Captured maps show that on no part of the long front of the attack did the Germans attain their objective.

Gas Shells Used

The British official report reads: "At about 8 o'clock this morning, after an intense bombardment of both high explosive and gas shells on our forward positions and back areas, a powerful infantry attack was launched by the enemy on a front of over fifty miles, extending from the River Oise, in the neighborhood of La Fere, to the Senece River, about Croisilles."

"A hostile artillery demonstration has taken place on the front north of La Bassée Canal and in the Ypres sector."

"The attack, which for some time past was known to be in course of preparation, has been pressed with great vigor and determination throughout the day. In the course of the fighting the enemy broke through our outposts and succeeded in penetrating into our battle positions in certain parts of the front."

"The attacks were delivered in large masses and have been extremely costly to the hostile troops engaged, whose losses have been exceptionally heavy."

More Troops Moving Up

"Severe fighting continues along the whole front. Large numbers of hostile reinforcing troops have been observed during the day moving forward behind the enemy's lines."

"Several enemy divisions which had been especially trained for this great attack have already been identified, including units of the Guards."

"Captured maps depicting the enemy's intentions show that on no part of the long front of the attack has he attained his objective."

After a violent five-hour bombardment of the British front adjoining the left of the French front, from near Arras to the vicinity of La Fere, the German infantry was sent forward, continuing their mass attacks from just north of Lagnicourt to Gauche Wood. In the southern part the enemy advanced behind a smoke barrage.

Feints in French Front

At the same time sharp assaults apparently in the nature of feints were made against several portions of the French line. So far as known, none of the sectors where American troops are stationed were involved."

Austro-Hungarian artillery took part in the fighting, a Vienna official statement announced to-day. There are rumors that the Germans, for the first time, are using tanks.

By employing masses of troops, supported by a great weight of artillery, the Germans appear to have penetrated the British front line at certain points between the Scarpe and Venduie, says Reuters's correspondent at British headquarters, telegraphing this evening.

"Our counter-measures have not yet developed," the correspondents added, "therefore, it is difficult to define the position. Apparently the enemy's purpose has been to launch converging attacks upon the two flanks of the Flesquières salient, in the hope of cutting it off."

"Our outpost troops," Mr. Bonar Law told the Commons, "have been

FIVE IN A BED AND A SHORT QUILT



AND FOOD WON'T WIN THE WAR IF THE FARMER GETS PNEUMONIA FROM OVER-EXPOSURE